

SAY WOTHERSPOON WILL REPLACE WOOD

**Military Men Think He Will
Be Appointed as Chief
of Staff.**

SWEETING CHANGES MADE IN STATIONS

**General Barry Goes from Gov-
ernor's Island to Philippines
—Many Other Details.**

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Dec. 18.—That Major General William W. Wotherspoon will be the new chief of staff, in place of Major General Leonard Wood, is the conclusion of military men who have analyzed to-day's orders providing for a wholesale shift of general officers. General Wood, it is believed, will be assigned to the command of the Department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's Island. General Wotherspoon is now assistant chief of staff. Who will succeed him in that post is still a matter of speculation.

Following are the changes ordered to-day:
Major General Thomas H. Barry is relieved from the command of the Eastern Department, and will proceed on the transport leaving San Francisco on or about March 5, 1914, to Manila, and assume command of the Philippine Department, relieving Major General J. Franklin Bell, who will proceed on or about April 15, 1914, to Texas City, Tex., and assume command of the 2d Division at that place.

Major General William H. Carter is relieved from the command of the 2d Division and will leave San Francisco on or about March 5 for Honolulu and assume command of the Hawaiian Department, relieving Brigadier General Frederick Funston, who will proceed to Galveston and assume command of the 5th Brigade.

Pershing to San Francisco.
Brigadier General John J. Pershing on his arrival in the United States will assume command of the 8th Brigade, with station at the Presidio in San Francisco. Brigadier General Ramsey D. Potts is relieved from command of the 8th Brigade, and will proceed to Vancouver Barracks and assume command of the 7th Brigade.

Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards is relieved from command of the 6th Brigade, to take effect on February 1, 1914, and will proceed to Honolulu and assume command of the 1st Hawaiian Brigade, relieving Brigadier General Montgomery M. Macomb, who will proceed to Washington and report to the chief of staff for duty as president of the Army War College, relieving Brigadier General Hunter Liggett.

Brigadier General Liggett will go to Texas City and assume command of the Fourth Brigade.

Brigadier General John P. Wisner is relieved from command of the Fourth Brigade and will proceed to Fort Miles, Cal., and assume command of the Pacific Coast artillery district.

Brigadier General Thomas F. Davis is relieved from command of the Fifth Brigade and is assigned to command of the Sixth Brigade.

Brigadier General Charles J. Bailey will proceed to Fort Totten, N. Y., and assume command of the North Atlantic coast artillery district.

Orders a Surprise.
These orders come as more or less of a surprise, and something of a shock, doubtless, to at least two of the officers directly concerned. Major General Barry, commanding the Eastern Department, with headquarters at Governor's Island, who will relieve General Bell in command of the troops in the Philippines, and Major General William H. Carter, who is relieved of the command of the Second Division at Texas City, to take the place of General Frederick Funston, in command of the troops in Hawaii, have been mentioned repeatedly to succeed General Wood as Chief of Staff, as has also Major General Arthur Murray, now commanding the Pacific Division.

The assignment of these officers to duty beyond seas, to take effect in March and April, respectively, appears to eliminate them from the slate. Army officers who have discussed the situation to-day deduced from the orders the probability that General Wood will succeed General Barry at Governor's Island in April, when General Wood's tour of duty as chief of staff expires. It has been known for some time that General Wood desired to have the Eastern Department as his command when he should be relieved from duty in Washington.

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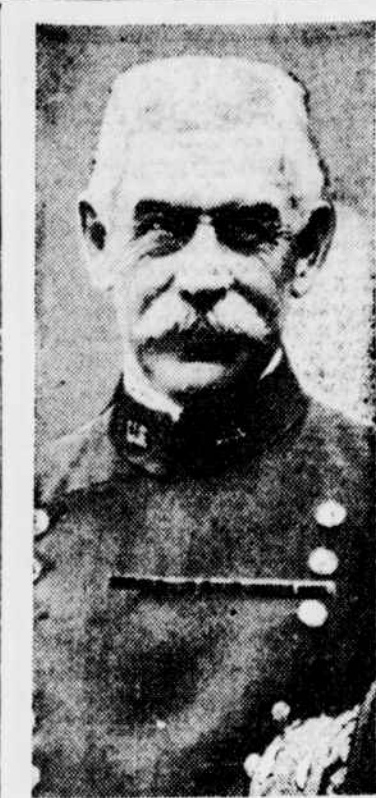
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MAJOR GENERAL THOMAS H. BARRY

however, is the selection of the officer who will become Chief of Staff when General Wood goes to New York. It is observed that General Wotherspoon continues on duty here as assistant to the chief of staff, and this is taken to indicate that he will be detailed to succeed General Wood, in which event he will serve until November 16, 1914, when he will reach the age for retirement.

The fact that General Bliss has been prominently mentioned for this detail has given rise to gossip that he may succeed General Wotherspoon, and he succeeded in turn by Brigadier General H. L. Scott. Most army officers believe that General Scott, sooner or later, will become Chief of Staff. He was the first officer appointed to the grade of brigadier general under this administration, and is the personal selection of President Wilson, to whom he is known in an intimate, personal way, besides being a brother of Professor Scott, of Princeton, also a close friend of Mr. Wilson.

General Scott was appointed a brigadier general on March 25, and it is noted that the fact that he is a junior brigadier he would undoubtedly succeed General Wood in April. Some officers believe that the President will waive that consideration and detail him in any event.

Major General Thomas H. Barry, who leaves the Eastern Department to go to the Philippines, was born and reared in the old 1st Ward, in this city, and his playground was that section of the city that lies between Greenwich street and the North River south of Fulton street.

Barry was attending the public schools when Robert B. Roosevelt, an uncle of Theodore Roosevelt, was attracted to him. One of his preceptors was Patrick Gavan Duffy, later known as "Little Judge Duffy," who was head of Public School 25, at Rector and Greenwich streets. Duffy recommended Barry to Representative Roosevelt, and the lad was appointed to the Military Academy in 1872. He was graduated in 1877 and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 7th Cavalry. Passing through the various grades, he was made a brigadier general in August, 1902, by President Roosevelt, who made him a major general in 1908.

General Barry was commander in chief of the army of pacification sent to Cuba. He was appointed in 1890 superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, where he remained until the summer of 1902, when he was appointed to succeed the late General Frederick B. Grant as commander of the Eastern division of the army.

**NAUGHTY CARABAOS
WON'T BE BEHEADED**

Stern Rebuke Only Seems Probable as President's Anger Begins to Subside.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Dec. 18.—From all that can be learned, President Wilson's indignation over the slurs cast upon the administration and its policies at the annual dinner of the Military Order of the Carabao a week ago to-night is cooling, and this evening it seems probable that the punishment will take the form of a general reprimand. Talk of court martial is subsiding. It is far more likely that the President will deliver a strongly worded rebuke to those responsible for the affair, with a warning that it must never happen again.

The report of the investigation which the President directed the Secretary of War to make has been finished and placed in the President's hands. He now has it under consideration, and some decision may be expected shortly. The report was drawn up following a conference early to-day between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. They agreed on what should be said. They also agreed to say nothing about it until the President tells them. Later, Mr. Garrison saw the President on another matter, but while at the White House he discussed the Carabao dinner with his chief.

Secretary Garrison, there is reason to believe, has not been shocked at any time, although loyalty to his chief compelled him to subscribe to the Presidential view of the affair.

LLOYDS INSURES B. R. T. President Williams Calls New York Rate Too High.

Timothy L. Williams, president of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, announced yesterday that his company had placed five insurance policies, amounting in all to \$22,000,000, with the Lloyds of London. The policies cover about all the company's rolling stock, power house and equipment. They became effective last Monday. According to Colonel Williams, by going abroad he was able to save his company \$25,000 in premiums. The company has been gradually creating a fund which will allow it to insure itself. It has now \$600,000 in the fund. The statement was in part:

"Our insurance was placed last year through the companies represented in the New York Insurance Exchange at an average rate of about 3½%. This insurance expired November 15 last. Early in September, we were suddenly notified that the Fire Insurance Exchange had increased the average rate from 3½% to 6½%. This came as a great surprise to us, for in years we had paid the insurance companies more than \$1,000,000 in premiums and had called upon them to pay only about \$25,000.

SPOILSMAN'S HAND IN CURRENCY BILL

**Federal Reserve Board Em-
ployes Exempted from
Civil Service Rules.**

CLEARING HOUSE EXAMINERS STAY

**Senate Adopts Democratic
Amendments and Will Pass
Whole Measure To-day.**

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Dec. 18.—When the Senate set itself to-day to the task of passing the administration currency bill within the next twenty-four hours exhausted Senators practically abandoned their opposition and allowed the Democratic majority to take its course without putting obstacles in its path. The caucus reconvened at 6 o'clock to-night, completed its task by 8, and the Senate ratified its action with no delay, putting the finishing touches to the bill, which will be sent to conference.

When the Democratic conference adjourned it had endorsed amendments covering several of the points most vigorously demanded by the Republicans. These included a provision that would permit clearing house associations to continue their present system of examining the transactions of the banks within the clearing house association.

The final fight came over the amendment agreed upon by the Democrats exempting from civil service requirements the experts and other employees of the Federal Reserve Board. The Republicans inveighed in vain against the amendment as a return to the spoils provision. Senator Root said that if there was one governmental agency which should be kept free from political contamination it was the Federal Reserve system. Other Republicans insisted that it was another concession to the frantic demands of political spoilsmen.

Reducing the Gold Reserve.

Senators O'Gorman and Lewis, in defense of the provision, argued that it was necessary that the reserve board be allowed to choose its experts and employees upon which it would be dependent for carrying out the details of its important task. On the vote on the amendment only two Democrats broke away from the party fold and took issue with the caucus. Senators Lane and Thomas. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 54 to 29.

This appeared to bring the open fighting to an end. The Republicans, who had been defeated on every rollcall during the day by a margin of three or more votes, rested on their arms and left the triumphant majority to complete its task.

The caucus adopted and the Senate ratified amendments to the administration bill allowing the gold reserve against federal reserve notes to fall below the 32½ per cent limit by providing that a progressive tax of ½ per cent shall be levied on the reserve banks for every additional 2½ per cent the reserves fall below the 32½ per cent limit.

The time during which paper which may be re-issued was extended from 90 to 180 days, the federal board being granted the authority to fix the limit of the amount of such paper that may be accepted. This makes provision for the agricultural loans, over which an energetic fight was conducted by Senators from Western states.

The bank guarantee provision was retained, with modifications permitting state banks and trust companies to enter the system. With these problems out of the way, the bill was sent through the Senate with the force of the triumphant majority behind it.

It is not expected that much time will be taken by the conference of the two houses to reach an adjustment of the differences between them. As a matter of fact, it is probable that the report will be practically dictated by Secretary McAdoo, and that the only function of the committee will be to go through the perfunctory but necessary performance of presenting the report approved by the administration to the two houses. There appeared to be a possibility to-night that the currency bill would be in the hands of the President by the end of the week, and that Congress would disperse for its holiday recess by that time.

Will Be Passed To-day
Had it not been for the agreement to take the final vote on the legislative day of Friday, and the fact that Senator La Follette contemplates offering amendments at the last moment, the Senate might have completed its task to-night. It is probable, unless the flagging energy of the opposing Senators revives over night and the conflict is resumed, that the measure will be passed early to-morrow.

At the suggestion of Lewis L. Clarke, president of the American Exchange National Bank, a telegram was sent to Senator Owen yesterday by Wall Street brokers asking that the currency bill be amended to make it possible to continue clearing house examinations of banks. The bankers felt that their suggested amendment would be adopted, because of the safeguards offered by the clearing house examinations against unscrupulous bank managers.

This system has been in use here for three years, under the direction of Charles A. Hanna, who resigned as national bank examiner to become Clearing House bank examiner.

New York bankers also were confident that the Owen bill would be modified to eliminate the prohibition against a member bank doing business with a non-member bank without the written consent of the Federal Reserve Board.

NAVY TO SIGNAL NEW YEAR Big Wireless Station to Send It Over Land and Sea.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Dec. 18.—Ships of the United States Navy, all other ships carrying wireless apparatus, and all wireless stations within reach will be informed of the arrival of the New Year by the Naval Observatory through the navy's great wireless plant at Arlington. Details were made public to-day, so that all wireless stations, even those operated by amateurs, may watch for the signal, which will begin at 11:55 p. m., 75th meridian time, on December 31.

The beats of the transmitting clock at the naval observatory will be automatically repeated by the Arlington station, except the 29th, 50th, 55th, 57th, 58th and 59th seconds of each minute will be omitted for purposes of identification and in the 59th minute all beats after the 49th second will be omitted until the instant of midnight, which will be indicated by the beginning of a beat of about one second and a third in duration. The wave length to be employed is 2,200 meters.

HOW YOU CAN MAKE THE NEEDY HAPPY.

Your Christmas gladness will not be complete unless you share it with hearts that otherwise will remain cheerless.

Here are a few suggestions:
\$1.00 will fill a child's stocking with gifts useful and entertaining.
2.00 will provide a reading lamp for a home where there are several children.
2.50 will buy a sweater and roller skates, or a pair of shoes and a new sled for a boy, a sweater, school dress or suit and a winter cap for a girl or boy.
3.00 will send Santa Claus to a needy home with a Christmas dinner for a family and a gift for each child.
5.00 will buy a winter coat for a working girl supporting a family in misfortune.
7.50 will send a half ton of coal and a Christmas dinner to a needy family.
10.00 will buy a warm overcoat for a convalescent man.
15.00 will pay the January rent for a family in need because of the illness or death of the father.

Is there any better way in which you can do that which the spirit of Christmas ordains?

Send contributions to
**ROBERT SHAW MINTURN, Treasurer,
Room 212, 105 East 22nd Street.
NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING
THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.
CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Jr., President.**

HARD TIMES DUE TO PLOT, SAYS CLARK

**Real Cause, Tariff Revision and
Democratic Incompetency, De-
clares Mann in Debate.**

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Dec. 18.—With Representative Mann, the minority leader, insisting that tariff revision and Democratic incompetency were the real cause of the "hard times," the House heard a stirring debate to-day between these party leaders.

"The 'drouth' in the West, Mr. Clark vehemently asserted, was responsible for whatever poor business there may be in Chicago and other cities of that region. Mr. Mann had just declared that thousands of men were out of work in his city, and that while they faced starvation 'the President of the United States is investigating the fun at a Carabao dinner.'"

"The Speaker, who rushed to the defense of the Democratic tariff bill and the administration, denied that the army of the unemployed is greater to-day than it was a year ago. Mr. Mann, however, gave a dramatic account of distressing conditions in his own city, saying:

"I am not a calamity howler, and I have hesitated to talk about the depression in this country to-day. Twenty years ago, when I was a member of the City Council of Chicago, we turned over the City Hall to men who were out of work and who had no place to sleep except upon the marble floors. I had hoped never to see a return of such conditions, but if reports which come to me are true, a return seems upon us. The Chicago papers tell of more than one thousand men who recently stood in the bread line, of the hundreds who are being fed by churches, of the opening of a municipal hotel for the unemployed, of men with families who walk the streets seeking to earn an honest dollar in order that they may not starve."

"The President and the other side of this House might do much to restore confidence, but they are doing nothing to relieve the situation. Instead, they pursue the fatuous policy they have talked about on the stump, paying no heed to its effect upon the country."

"I do not believe we are longer justified in keeping silent about the conditions prevailing to-day. I am not a calamity howler and have preserved silence only because I hoped never to see a return of such conditions, but if reports which come to me are true, a return seems upon us. The Chicago papers tell of more than one thousand men who recently stood in the bread line, of the hundreds who are being fed by churches, of the opening of a municipal hotel for the unemployed, of men with families who walk the streets seeking to earn an honest dollar in order that they may not starve."

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TO HOLD CAUCUS ON TELEGRAPH CONTROL

**House Democrats May Confer
Next Month—Mackay Says
Cost Will Be Two Billions.**

Washington, Dec. 18.—Postmaster General Burleson's declaration for the principle of government ownership of telegraphs and telephones, as outlined in his annual report, undoubtedly will be followed by a Democratic caucus in the House in January, which will decide how far the project is to be made an administration policy in Congress.

President Wilson has been giving the project careful study, and administration supporters say, has not pressed it on Congress at this time because of the enormous expense involved. A preliminary move will be to authorize the Postmaster General to make a report on the feasibility of acquiring the lines for a government monopoly.

Representative Lewis, who was foremost among the Congress leaders who worked out the parcel post, but will give way to an administration measure backed by Chairman Moon of the House Post-office Committee.

Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Mackay companies, when asked yesterday what he thought of Postmaster General Burleson's idea that the government take over the telephone and telegraph lines, said:

"The Postmaster General is mistaken in his idea that telephone companies are subject to the post road act of Congress of 1866. The Supreme Court of the United States in the Richmond case held that they are not."

"In denouncing the telegraph business as being 'monopolistic in its nature' he is also mistaken. If there ever has been more continuous, keen and even better competition than that between the Postal and the Western Union I would be pleased to know when and where."

"The money question, however, is the main question, for \$500,000,000 would not be a look-in. The Bell Telephone Companies alone would demand more than that. Then there are the thousands of independent telephone companies and farmers' lines scattered all over the country. The entire bill, including telegraph lines, would be about \$2,000,000,000, which is about two-thirds of the national debt at the close of the Civil War, when many intelligent men despaired of the solvency of the Republic."

"Nor is this the worst. Judging from English experience, that vast sum would be entirely lost, because under government management the operating expenses year by year would exceed the income."

NETHERLANDS BOUND TO BRYAN PEACE PLAN

**First European Nation to Sign
Convention Drawn to
End Warfare.**

Washington, Dec. 18.—Secretary Bryan and Chevalier Van Rappard, Netherlands Minister, signed to-day a treaty providing that any question between the United States and the Netherlands which cannot be settled by diplomacy shall be submitted for investigation to an international commission of five members. The period of investigation is fixed at one year, although it may be shortened.

This is the first treaty between the United States and a European nation based on Secretary Bryan's peace plan. Similar treaties have been negotiated with five Central American nations, and it is planned to sign one with the Dominican Republic to-morrow.

The American-Netherlands convention embodies generally the principles of Secretary Bryan's plan to bring to an end warfare between the nations of the world, but it differs in some details from similar treaties already signed. There is no provision in it for the maintenance of the status quo as to military and naval preparations during the period of investigation. Mr. Bryan pointed out to-day that he considered this feature non-essential, acceptance of the principle of investigation being the keynote of the plan.

While none of the peace treaties yet has been ratified by the Senate, Secretary Bryan said that this was due to the press of business, and he expected to encounter no difficulty when the conventions were reached by the upper house.

JUDSON MEMORY HONORED

**Bishop Greer Presides at Cen-
tenary Dinner at Sherry's.**

Lines from the memorial tablet to Adoniram Judson in the church at Malden were printed upon the back of the menu at the Judson centenary dinner held at Sherry's last night, at which the Rev. Cornelius Woolfkin presided. During the dinner and between the speeches selections were sung by the quartet of the choir of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

The Rev. Edward Judson, a son of Adoniram Judson, was the guest of honor. On his right sat the presiding officer, Bishop David H. Greer; the Rev. George U. Wenner, the Rev. Emory W. Hunt, the Rev. James Taylor, the Rev. Sumner R. Vinton, the Rev. Henry R. Moorehouse, the Rev. Sylvester Burnham, the Rev. Frederick P. Haggard, the Rev. Thomas C. Hanna and the Rev. Clifton D. Gray.

On his left were the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Robert E. Speer, the Rev. Frank Mason North, Dr. Adoniram Judson, Henry Paul Judson, Dr. Wayland Ayer, Charles M. Pratt, Dr. John E. Russell, the Rev. Frederick Lynch and the Rev. E. F. Merriam.

Bishop Greer, the first speaker, referred to the great religious work accomplished in this and other lands by the man whose present had gathered to honor. Robert E. Speer described Mr. Judson as a man who perpetually reappraised his ideas. The other speakers were Dr. George U. Wenner, the Rev. Charles Jefferson, the Rev. Frank Mason North and the Rev. Emory W. Hunt. There were about 500 men and women present.

HETCH-HETCHY UP TO-DAY

**President Expected to Act on
Measure Before Night.**

Washington, Dec. 18.—President Wilson has until to-morrow at midnight to sign or veto the bill granting to the city of San Francisco the right to draw its water supply from Hetch-hetchy Valley, in Yosemite National Park. Unless he acts, the measure will become law without his signature.

Consideration of the bill has been delayed on account of the President's illness, but he is expected to complete his examination to-morrow and sign the measure.

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Their character is such that the evolutionary processes of their operations are facilitated by beginning at one end of the floor and concluding at the other.

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Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of this date.

Equitable Building Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

WILSON TO GO SOUTH FOR THREE WEEKS' REST

**Expects to Sign Currency Bill
by Wednesday—Out
Motoring Yesterday.**

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 18.—For the first time in a week the President ventured outdoors to-day, but he does not feel strong enough yet to resume work in the executive offices, although he received visitors in the White House during the day and handled several urgent business matters.

Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and Miss Margaret Wilson, the President went for a ride in the White House limousine this forenoon. He was out for more than an hour. This afternoon he assisted in the planting of an American elm just east of the main portico of the White House, to take the place of the big elm which was blown down during the August storm.

The tree which was destroyed was planted by President Hayes, according to records, although it has been called the "Cleveland elm." More than a hundred persons witnessed the ceremony, which was in charge of Colonel W. W. Harts, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds. The President threw three shovelfuls of dirt around the elm as his part in the ceremony.

The President confidently expects to sign the currency bill on Tuesday or Wednesday. The signing of the measure will be characterized by ceremonies similar to those attending the signing of the tariff bill. It is planned to use several pens, and to give one each to Senator Owen and Representative Glass.

If the currency legislation is out of the way next week the President and his family will leave Washington for a three weeks' vacation in the South. Senator Hoke Smith and the Georgia delegation called at the White House and invited the President to spend his vacation in their state. A large number of invitations have been received from Southern cities.

but the President has not yet reached a decision.

Among the White House visitors to-day was Judge Rufus H. Thayer, of the United States Court of China, with headquarters at Shanghai. He called to pay his respects to the President, following a conference with the Secretary of State. He declined to discuss the charges against him which are before the Department of State.

E. C. Wagner's Death Accident.

Coroner Jackson, of Richmond Borough, said yesterday that the death of Edward C. Wagner, a lawyer, of No. 28 Smith Terrace, Stapleton, who took bichloride of mercury